

ASSIGNMENT 2

Textbook Assignment: "Organization and Operation of the Company Command Post" and "Setup and Control of Medical Evacuation," pages 2-1 through 3-4.

Learning Objective: State the purpose of the company command post (CP) and what must be considered when establishing a company command post.

2-1. In support of the company commander, the company command post (CP) serves what primary function?

1. Communication to the platoons
2. Centralized command and control
3. A place for the platoon commanders to meet
4. Planning purposes

2-2. In support of the COC, the company command post serves what primary function?

1. It is the "eyes and ears" for the COC
2. It defends the COC against attacks
3. It assists the COC in making decisions relating to combat operations
4. It assists the COC in project planning

2-3. You should establish alternate routes leading to the company command post for which of the following reasons?

1. To prevent personnel from getting lost trying to find the CP
2. So communication to the platoons will not be lost
3. To ensure personnel will be able to establish a sector of fire
4. To prevent a beaten path for the enemy to follow from being established

2-4. Which of the following elements is NOT included in the company CP's communication network?

1. The react force
2. The platoon commanders
3. The listening post
4. The observation post

2-5. The platoon commanders must have constant communication with which of the following elements/personnel?

1. The COC
2. The react force
3. The troops on the front lines
4. The other companies

2-6. A break in communication can cause mass confusion and could result in the loss of lives.

1. True
2. False

2-7. Which of the following factors is a principal concern to the company commander?

1. Chow for the troops
2. Defending the company's area of responsibility
3. Communication to the COC
4. Defending the COC

2-8. The company CP is centralized around what command element to enhance command and control?

1. The platoons
2. The COC
3. The galley
4. The battalion aid station

Learning Objective: Describe the organization of the company command post.

2-9. Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) should be established in the company CP for which of the following reasons?

1. To hold people accountable for their actions
2. To keep the COC informed
3. To avoid confusion
4. To keep the commanding officer informed

- 2-10. The watch chief should perform which of the following actions before assuming watch?
1. Ensure the platoons are all accounted for
 2. Read the message board
 3. Ensure all watch personnel are present
 4. Make liaison with the COC
- 2-11. Operational requirements can be accomplished when what number of personnel are assigned to watch stations in the company CP?
1. 1
 2. 2
 3. Minimum
 4. Maximum

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| <p>A. Watch Chief</p> <p>B. Watch Petty Officer</p> <p>C. Messenger/Security</p> <p>D. Communicator</p> |
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Figure 2A.—Watch station personnel.

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 2-12 THROUGH 2-14, SELECT FROM FIGURE 2A THE PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR THE TASK.

- 2-12. Handle and process information relating to intelligence.
1. A
 2. B
 3. C
 4. D
- 2-13. Ensures all incoming and outgoing messages adhere to establish procedures.
1. A
 2. B
 3. C
 4. D
- 2-14. Ensures only authorized personnel enter the company CP.
1. D
 2. C
 3. B
 4. A
- 2-15. Normally, there is a total of how many maps in the company CP?
1. One
 2. Two
 3. Three
 4. Four

- 2-16. What is the primary reason charts are posted in the company CP?
1. To post the daily password
 2. To post the plan of the day
 3. To post a quick picture of the current situation
 4. To post the company watch bill
- 2-17. From the information listed below, select the one that is NOT usually posted on a chart.
1. Company strength
 2. Convoy status
 3. Call signs
 4. Company fire plan

Learning Objective: Describe the contents of a communication plan.

- 2-18. A communication plan includes which of the following information?
1. Communication network
 2. Company fire plan
 3. Battalion fire plan
 4. Platoon fire plan
- 2-19. From the types of communication equipment listed below, select the one that would be ideal for communication from the platoon commander's fighting position to the squad leader's fighting position.
1. SB-22
 2. AN/PRC-199A
 3. TA-312
 4. GRA-29
- 2-20. What officer is responsible to the commanding officer for the unit's communication plan?
1. The company commander
 2. The communication officer
 3. The operations officer
 4. The executive officer
- 2-21. The radio nets that companies are required to monitor are posted in what instruction?
1. SOP
 2. 15500/1
 3. 5000 series
 4. CEOI

2-22. Which of the following information is a primary factor to consider when designing the company's radio and wire plans?

1. The number of personnel in the company
2. The number of fighting positions
3. Communication assets available to the company
4. The company's fire plan

2-23. Normally, there is a total of how many frequency nets a company is required to monitor?

1. One
2. Two
3. Three
4. Four

Learning Objective: Describe the operations of the company command post.

2-24. In the company CP, all incoming and outgoing messages should be written on authorized message pads to include the original plus how many copies?

1. One
2. Two
3. Three
4. Four

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| <p>A. Watch Chief</p> <p>B. Watch Petty Officer</p> <p>C. Messenger/Security</p> <p>D. Communicator</p> |
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Figure 2B.—Watch station personnel.

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 2-25 THROUGH 2-29, SELECT FROM FIGURE 2B THE PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR THE TASK.

2-25. Initially receives an incoming message by radio.

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. D

2-26. Initially checks incoming messages for format.

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. D

2-27. Prepares outgoing messages.

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. D

2-28. Decides on the appropriate action to take for incoming messages.

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. D

2-29. Files a copy of outgoing messages before transmission.

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. D

2-30. What are the two most common reports used by the companies to relay information quickly?

1. METT-T and SITREP reports
2. NBC and CASREP reports
3. SALUTE and SPOT reports
4. WIA and ZULA reports

2-31. What type of communication is used for primarily communicating between the platoon commander's fighting position and the squad leader's fighting position?

1. Wire
2. Radio
3. Hand signals
4. Messenger

2-32. You are a platoon commander and your platoon has engaged in a fire fight. What type of report, if any, should you immediately send to the company CP?

1. SALUTE report
2. WIA report
3. SPOT report
4. None

- 2-33. You observe enemy activity but it does not pose a threat to the company. You should send immediately what type of report to the company CP?
1. SALUTE report
 2. WIA report
 3. SPOT report
 4. NBC report
- 2-34. Which of the following personnel maintains the situation map located in the company CP?
1. The watch petty officer
 2. The messenger
 3. The communicator
 4. The watch chief
- 2-35. What responsibility is the primary duty of the company CP?
1. Keeping the COC informed
 2. Defending the company's area of responsibility
 3. Keeping the troops informed
 4. Maintaining liaison with the other companies
- 2-36. A SPOT report is followed up with what other type of report?
1. WIA report
 2. NBC report
 3. SALUTE report
 4. SITREP report
- 2-37. What critical support does the COC depend on from the company CP?
1. Ammunition
 2. Communication personnel
 3. Accurate and concise information
 4. Security personnel

Learning Objective: Describe in detail the setup, the control, the preparation, and the difference between landing zones, landing sites, and landing points.

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. Landing Zone B. Landing Site C. Landing Point D. Landing Station |
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IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 2-38 THROUGH 2-40, REFER TO FIGURE 2C.

- 2-38. Identified by color.
1. A
 2. B
 3. C
 4. D
- 2-39. Identified by a code name.
1. A
 2. B
 3. C
 4. D
- 2-40. Identified by a two-digit number.
1. A
 2. B
 3. C
 4. D
- 2-41. What factors, if any, determines how landing zones are divided?
1. By landing points
 2. By landing sites
 3. By terrain
 4. None
- 2-41. Landing points are primarily assigned to what location?
1. Within landing sites
 2. Within landing zones
 3. Within landing sections
 4. Within LZs
- 2-43. What data is the first factor that must be considered when you are preparing a landing zone?
1. Terrain
 2. Equipment
 3. Type of helicopter using the landing zone
 4. Defense of the landing zone
- 2-44. When you are preparing a LZ, approaches and exits must be cleared of obstacles that are of what minimum height?
1. 5 meters and higher
 2. 10 meters and higher
 3. 15 meters and higher
 4. 20 meters and higher

Figure 2C.—Components of a landing zone.

- 2-45. When you are preparing a LZ, approaches and exits must be cleared of obstacles extending at least how many meters in the direction of the approach and exit path?
1. 20
 2. 30
 3. 40
 4. 50
- 2-46. When determining the distance between a landing point and a high obstruction, you should use what "rule of thumb" ratio?
1. 10:1
 2. 5:1
 3. 15:1
 4. 20:1
- 2-47. Using the rule of thumb ratio, a helicopter landing or taking off near a 40-foot tree needs at least how many feet of horizontal clearance?
1. 200
 2. 300
 3. 400
 4. 500
- 2-48. When you are preparing a landing zone, obstacles, such as rocks and stumps, should not exceed what height?
1. 1 foot
 2. 2 feet
 3. 3 feet
 4. 4 feet
- 2-49. In order for helicopters to land safely, landing points should not have a ground slope exceeding how many degrees?
1. 10
 2. 12
 3. 14
 4. 16
- 2-50. In what direction do helicopter pilots prefer for landing on a slope?
1. Parallel to the slope
 2. Perpendicular to the slope
 3. Downhill
 4. Uphill
- 2-51. Any river or stream which has a firm bottom and is no deeper than 20 inches can be used as a landing site.
1. True
 2. False
- 2-52. A helicopter is required to land into the wind when the ground level wind exceeds how many knots?
1. 3 knots
 2. 5 knots
 3. 10 knots
 4. 15 knots
- 2-53. When you are using the grass drop method to determine wind velocity, what number is the angle formed between your arm and your body divided by?
1. 5
 2. 2
 3. 3
 4. 4
- 2-54. You use the angle of the smoke method to determine the wind velocity. What is the velocity of the wind if the smoke blows at a 30-degree angle?
1. 2-4 knots
 2. 3-5 knots
 3. 4-6 knots
 4. 5-7 knots
- 2-55. At what angle will smoke blow when the wind velocity is between 5-7 knots?
1. 30 degrees
 2. 40 degrees
 3. 50 degrees
 4. 60 degrees
- 2-56. When marking a landing zone during the day, you should use what color for smoke and landing zone panels?
1. Same color as the landing zone designation
 2. Opposite colors
 3. Always use red
 4. Same color as the landing site designation
- 2-57. When using smoke to mark a landing zone, you should never tell the pilot the color of the smoke.
1. True
 2. False

2-58. When using the vector instruction method, you use what device to guide the aircraft to the landing zone?

1. A flag
2. A smoke grenade
3. A radio
4. Landing panels

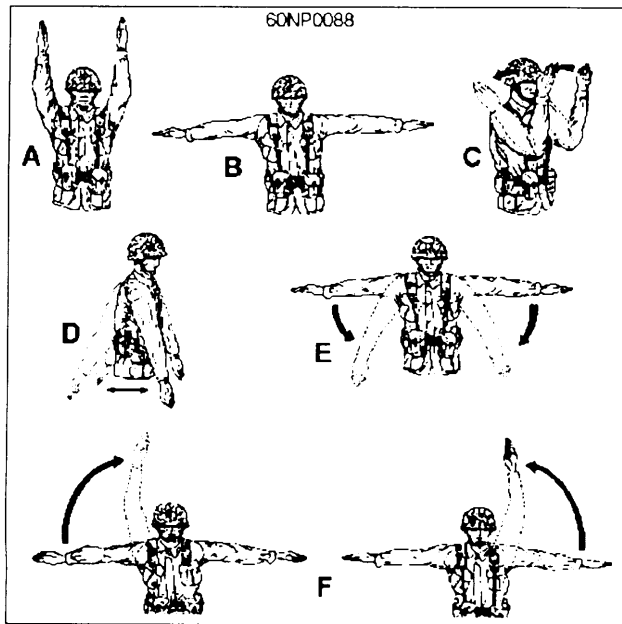


Figure 2D.-LSE signals.

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 2-59 THROUGH 2-64, SIGNAL.

2-59. LSE signal for guiding a helicopter downward.

1. E
2. B
3. F
4. D

2-60. LSE signal for guiding a helicopter forward.

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. D

2-61. LSE signal used to hover a helicopter above the ground.

1. F
2. E
3. D
4. B

2-62. The LSE signal used for informing the helicopter pilot to prepare for guidance.

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. D

2-63. The LSE signal used for guiding a helicopter right or left.

1. D
2. E
3. F
4. A

2-64. The LSE signal used for informing the pilot to move the helicopter back.

1. D
2. A
3. E
4. B